NO. 63

WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1895.

GROVER TRIES

IF ONE PLAN WON'T SUIT THEN MAYBE ANOTHER WILL

MUST DO SOMETHING

PREVIOUS BOND ISQUES FAILED OF THEIR PURPOSE.

DEBT PAYING THAT DOESN'T PAY

HE THINKS REVENUE INCREASE WOULDN'T HELP MUCH.

ends a Five Hundred Million Bor Issue at Three Per Cent on Long Time--Comment and Opinion.

Washington, Jan. 28.-The president today sent to congress the following message on the financial question:

To the senate and house of representatives: In my last annual messag I commended to the serious consideration of congress the condition of the national finances and in connection with the subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against the impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed that the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business dis aster and universal distress among our

people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills existing and a safe guard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that our present advanced state of financial perplexity, necess-tates additional or difficult legislation. No one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our law should fail to see patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is reade untransmelled by the prejudice made untrammelled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast termination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage.

TYRANNY OF OPINION. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the prob-lems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that a common danger we may seek with undivided vision a safe

may seek with undivided vision a sale and reasonable protection.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, wide-spread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and appagrant embarrassments attending apparent embarrassments attending the government under existing laws to ocure gold, and to a greater extent of the possibility of either account in the treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained. The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were author ized nearly twenty-five years ago and are well calculated to meet our pres ent needs. Among other disadvant-ages they are made payable in coin in-stend of specifically in gold which in existing conditions detracts largely from their desirability as investments It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at the price creditable to the financial character of our government.

GOLD'S MERRY-GO-ROUND. "The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is de spoiled of the gold thus obtained with ut cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad and whose fears induced them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes do duty many time is drawing bold from the treas-ury. More than three hundred millions of dollars in these notes have already een redeemed in gold and notwith standing such redemption they are still

outstanding. The president reviews the withdrawal of gold during 1893 and 1894, quoting figures showing that over \$173,000,000 in gold have been withdrawn, and speaks of the two bond issues to replenish the gold reserve, and continues: "The ob-ligations upon which this gold has been withdrawn are still outstanding, and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexites accumu-late. The conditions are certainly supervening, tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our goin less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the up-loiding of our public credit and to maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. to require its speedy reinforcement.

REVENUE MATTER IGNORED. The aggravation that must inevitably come to pass will certainly lead to ortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people seek employment as a means who seek employment as a factor whose only capital is their daily labor. It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fived upon the revenues of this were fixed upon the revenues of this overnment. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of

the government. I cannot see that the differences of opinion concerning the extent of which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the coursels of those whose duty it is to rectify the evils now apparent in our financial standing. Consider the ques-tion of national credit and the consequences of that will follow from its collapse what ever ideas may be insisted on, silver or bi-metalism, the proper solution of the question now proper solution us, only requires a recog-pressing upon us, only requires a recog-nition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance rightfully or wrongfully acquired as a basis for national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations, paying in gold and a badge of solvency.

"SHALL WE REPUDIATE?" I do not understand that the real lated lends of silver desire a condition that office.

might follow in action or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial. tire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements. Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000 there will fall due in 1896 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year for which we have received gold and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,00 of 4 per cent bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of the obligations be repudiated? While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extene as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. ished from our currency and finances. To avert such consequences I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg congress to give the sub-ject immediate attention. In my opin-ion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserv and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes

and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver. TO BEAR THREE PER CENT. Under the law of July 14, 1890, the be payable on their face in gold, be-cause they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there

would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not con-taining this stipulation. "I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of 20 and 50 dollars and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present gener-acion have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most salable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sales of bonds legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and of course when they are thus retired or redeched in gold they should be canceled. As a constant they should be canceled. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reason-able supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other duties to the government to be paid in any form of

CAN GO ON SCHEMING. CAN GO ON SCHEMING.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete re-instatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of the interest bearing obligations for the purpose of the retiring of the non-interest pose of the retiring of the non-interest bearing legal tender notes. However these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on the obligations already incurred on their account their existence has not been from interest charges and the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in the present circumstances and with no better results than have lately with no better results than have lately follwed that course I cannot, however refrain from adding to an assurance refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the of my anxiety to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every na-

tional obligation. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. MEN OF MANY MINDS.

viewed on the Message.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Many of the senators approached tonight declined to express an opinion on the president's

As far as there were expressions they were generally to the effect that con-ditions had not been materially altered and that much would still depend on whether the attitude of the silver men had been changed by the message. On this point, the Democratic silver senators were generally non-committal, while the Republicans and Populist sil-ver men were quite outspoken in declaring that they were not appeased. Senator Hill indorsed the message without apparent reservation, saying: "The president states the situation very accurately. Permanent as well as tem-porary relief should be granted at once. I trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough in the present congress not to refuse consideration of this subject. The business interests of the country desire and demand action and

the Democratic party cannot afford to antagonize that sentiment.

Mr. Newlands (Pop., Nev.)—It is intended to place the government on a gold basis at once, to raise the value of gold and increase the burdens of the debt bearing classes. But the silver men will fight it.

men will fight it.

Representative Hartman (Rep., Mont.)—The message is an absolute declaration for the gold standard providing that the bonds be paid in gold. Senator Duboise (Rep., Idaho)-While the president declares himself a friend of silver, he is endeavoring to prevent anything being done for silver, preparing a message which would event silver from ever becoming a

part of the money system.
"The adoption of the president's plan," said Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) means 20 cent wheat and 2 cent cot-

Senator Walcott (Rep., Colo.)—The president in speaking of the tyranny of preconceived opinions seeme to overcold less useful for that purpose. An look the fact that he makes himself a proper target of his own criticism.

WHAT THE BRITISHER SAYS.

Wonders How Anybody Could Think o

Such a Thing as Silver.

London, Jan. 28.—Commenting editorially on the message sent to congress yesterday by President Cleveland, the Standard says:

To us it is amazing that language of such plainness should be necessary To offer to pay national obligations in silver is to cheat the creditor of more than half is due. No self-respecting honorable people could contemplate the perpetration of such a fraud with anything but horror and disgust.

Springer Gets Right to Work.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee of the house, has introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the president's message. He has notified his committee to meet omorrow morning and consider the

RELATES ONLY TO ROUTINE,

Captain Howgates Success

Pending of the Trial. Wachington, Jan. 28.—The trial of Captain Henry W. Howgate for forgery and embezzlement from the govern-ment began today in the district crim-inal court before Judge McComas. United States District Attorney Elrney Cented States District Attorney Sales connect for the government but the statement of defence was waived pending further action of the government. The first witness called was Captain Robert Craig, Captain Howgate's suc-cessor and disbursing clerk, and re-lated only to the official duties of the

DID HE CONSPIRE?

DEBS CASE OPENED ON BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION.

Wallace Rice Relates the Proceedings of the Convention of June Twenty-Third-How Debs Called the Pullman Compan an Octopus on, at Least Two Occasions Accused the Railroad of Conspiracy and Declared His Intentions in Case They Tried on Any of Their Injuction Business--Government's Witnesses.

Chicago, Jan. 28.-The first witness

laced on the stand by the government in the Debs' trial today was Wallace Rice, a reporter for the Chicago Herald and a member of the local union, 656, of the American Railway union at Pullman. His examination was conducted by Edwin Walker. Rice was led by the questions of the government's counsel to relate the proceedings of American Railway union convention of June 23 last, the plan of the prosecution being to show that the conspiracy began at that convention, and that every step taken by the convention was a link in the chain of conspiracy. Mr. Rice said that Mr. Debs opening speech at the convention congratulated the union that its organization was the first, not of distinct class in its character, and included all branches of the railroad employes, and as such it was destined to overcome and absorb all others which were not adapted by the nature of their orginiration to successfully combat rail-roads. It would become so strong that no corporation would dare assail it, and would be able to dictate its own

The Pullman strike and the condition of the workmen, he said, was first brought to the attention of the conven-tion June 15 by a member of the local union at that place.

MENTIONS THE OCTOPUS. Mr. Debs opened the subject on the part of the union in a speech in which he denounced Pullman's corporation as a menumental monstrosity—an octopus, and said the time had come to stop it. Pullman had hoisted the black flag of conspiracy and he, Debs, proposed to sink it and cut off the Pullman cars from the railroads. This speech was received with cheers.

George Howard had followed Mr.

Debs, and thrown a wet blanket over the discussion by opposing the boycott proposition. He said the union was not strong enough to make a successful fight. The result was the appointment of a committee to waite on Mr. Wickes to secure arbitration. The committee reported that Mr. Wickes refused to treat with them and said it had nothing to arbitrate. The entire matter was referred to the board of directors. On June 21 the board of directors.
On June 21 the board reported in favor of giving Mr. Pullman five days in which to arbitrate under penalty of cutting out his care from all railroads.
After the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Debs said if any railroad attempted to enjoin the union from interfering ed to enjoin the union from interfering

with the Pullman cars, the entire sys-tem of that road would be tied up. On the evening of June 26, the strike was inaugurated at a mass meeting in the inaugurated at a mass meeting in the Empire theatre. Mr. Debs delivered an address in which he again referred to the Pullman company as a monumental octopus. Debs said the strike was to be a battle to the death and it meant either extirpation of the General Managers association or that of the union.

HOWARD STAYS IN.

Mr. Howard advised the men to take a lesson from the railroads and com-bine and said any man who refused to stand by the strikers was a seab. The witness then related the manner of conducting the strike. A guard stood out-side Mr. Debs' private office and no one was admitted during the receipt of telegrams, until after the close of the day's business, when reporters were permitted to copy the telegrams.

The government rested on the exam-ination of this witness and Mr. Darrow took up the cross examination for the defense. The greater part of the time was taken up reviewing the proceed-

ings of the convention.
"You were a witness before the grand jury in Milwaukee, were you not?" asked Darrow.

"Did you not travel to Milwaukee on "I did."

"Do you not know that you and Mr. Miller violated the interstate commerce Mr. Rice's cross examination was co

tinued this afternoon. The government has subpoensed about eighty-six wit-John Penda an employe of the Rock

John Penda, an employe of the Acca. Island followed Rice. He exhibited a telegram which he had received June 30, signed "Debs," saying: "Order out all men of the Rock Island system. Enforce Pullman boycott. All men joining will receive protection." QUESTION TO DECIDE.

He said he was a switchman in the yards of the Illinois Central last June, was chairman of the grievance commit-tee for the American Railway union on the Hilmois Central and had organized most of the Chicago lodges. He said he had received an order June 26 to call out the men on the road. He volunteer-ed the informtion that he had gone out on the track after he had tied up the gates by getting the men to quit and flagged down James B. King's engine. When asked to relate what transpired between him and King the defence en-tered an objection, which raised the tered an objection, which raised the point of the extent of government's in-terrogation of witness to secure evi-dence on events not named in the in-dictment. If the court decides against the prosecution in this point, it will materially lesson its chances of proving a conspiracy.

conspiracy. a conspiracy.

The defence objected on the ground that what the witness had said to another was irrelavant matter, that he had received certain positive instructions and that he had carried them out and that beyond that the government could not inquire into acts of witness unless such acts relates to some over unless such acts relates to some over-act committed in pursuance to the con-spiracy charged in the indictment. Mr. Walker for the government replied that the government had a right to show how far the witness had gone under his construction of the instruc-tions he had received. After listening for some time to the attorneys. Judge or some time to the attorneys, Judge Grosscup said that the point was very important, and that he would hear ar-guments upon it tomorrow. Court ad-

BLAND STANDS NO SHOW.

Democrats Raise the Whoop and His Protests are Smothered.

Washington. Jan. 28.—There was a good attendance in the house this morning in anticipation of the president's message. When the message was read the members listened with inwas read the members listened with intense eagerness to every word. Mr. Reed
and other Republican leaders following
the president's arguments as closely
as the Democrats. When the reading
was concluded there was a round of
applause from the Democrats, in which
quite a number of Republicans joined.
Mr. Springer moved that the message
be referred to the committee on banking and currenck, which was done after a colloquy between Reed and Wilson, the former holding that it ought
to be referred to the committee on ways

to be referred to the committee on ways

and means and that the latter waiving the right of the ways and means com-mittee. Messrs. Bryan and Bland showed signs of opposition and raised several points of order which were

several points of order which were overruled.

This ended the first skirmish over the administration's second currency bill and the house proceeded with its routine business. After this was disposed of the house proceeded in committee of the whole with the consideration of the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty paying countries.

on sugars from bounty paying countries.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), who spoke in opposition to the bill, devoted considerable time to proving that Germany's prohibition placed on the importation of our food products was a mere pretext. He protested against an abject surrender to Germany and argued that if this bill was to be passed, the amendment he had given notice of on Saturday requiring Germany to remove her restrictions on our meat before her sugar should be relieved of the differential, should be adopted.

After some further debate in favor of the bill by Measrs. Turner (Dem., Ga.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) and Terry (Dem., Ark.) the comittee ro Mr. Wilson tried to effect an agreement to close the debate after two hours discussion tomorrow, but Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) objected. The house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GAVE THE CLOSEST ATTENTION.

Senate Hears the Message and Refers it to Washington, Jan. 28.—The attend-ance at the opening of the senate this morning was very light, but by the time the president's secretary was announced to read the special message the attendance was the largest since the session began. There was the utmost quiet when the message was being read and senators on both sides gave it close at-tention. At the close of the reading Senator Sherman moved that it be referred to the committee on finance, which was done by vive a voce vote.

Unanimous concent was given to a suggestion by Mr. Harris extending the privilege of the floor of the senate to the late scretary of the senate, Gener-al A. G. McCook, who is now in the city.

The senate agreed to a resolution of-fered by Mr. Stewart, Populist, Nevada, calling on the secretary of the treas-ury for a statement of the estimated deficiency in revenues of the govern-ment to pay current expenses between December 31, 1894, and December 31, 1895, and if the \$153,337,579 cash balance in the treasury on December 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficien-cy; also to a motion calling on the secretary of the treasury to ascertain the claims of the several states now on file in the treasury department under the act of July 27, 1861; the amounts due them for expense incurred in raising troops as provided by order of the sec-retary of the treasury on February 8,

The vice president laid before the senate the credentials of Hon. Richard E.
Pettigrew of South Dakota, for re-election to the senate for six years from
March 4, 1895. The credentials were
placed on file.
Mr. Peffer offered a resolution callne on the secretary of the treasury for

ar. Feder oldered a resolution call-ng on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the knids and amounts of money recived for bonds issued and sold under the refunding act of 1870. Objection was made to it and it went

over.

The senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler calling on the secretary of the navy for a statement showing the prices paid per ton for armor plates for vessels of the navy, comparing the same with the prices paid by other nations; and also especially with the prices paid or to be paid under recent contracts to American manufacturers for armor plates for other nations.

other nations.

Mr. Teller expected to continue his remarks on the Hawaian matter but gave way to Mr. Wolcott, who desired to call up the house bill disapproving to call up the house bill disapproving the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians and providing for their settlement upon a part of their reservation and relinquishment of the remainder to the government. When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived an effort was made to have the consideration of the bill continued and Mr. Walcott sought to obtain Mr. George's concott sought to obtain Mr. George's con-cent to a temporary displacement of the bankruptcy bill. The later, how-

the bankruptcy bill. The later, how-ever, refused to yield.

Mr. Walcott then formally moved that the senate proceed to the consid-eration of the Ute bill. By a yea and nay vote—27-25 the bankruptcy bill was displaced and the Ute bill made the unfinished busines.

After discussion by Senators Vilas, Wolcott, Teller and Jones, of Arkansas, the bill was passed as it was reported from the committee, by a vote of 27 to 11.

A bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 to purchase sites for public buildings in Spokane, Cheyenne, Boise City

and elena.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up and made the unfinished business The senate at 4:40 p. m., took the conderation of the executive business and later adjourned.

COUNTS ON THE REPUBLICANS. Springer Thinks They Will Help Pass His Other Currency Hill.

Washington, Jan. 28.—There is some doubt whether the house committee on banking and currency will agree to report the bond bill to the house to-morrow. The Democrats of the committee are divided in their views on all mittee are divided in their views on all financial legislation and some of them are irrevocably opposed to bond issues. One member who favors the president's plan says that he does not believe more than four or five Democrats on the committee will vote for it. The balance of power, accordingly, rests with the Republicans in the committee, as it does in the house. Chairman Springer believes that Republicans will vote to report the bill and will aid the Democrats in the house to pass it. vote to report the bill and will ald the Democrats in the house to pass it. Representative Hitt, one of the Republican leaders, says that his party is for the bill by a majority of sixteen to one. Four members of the banking and currency committee are absent from the city, two of the Democrats and two Republicans. If the committee should refuse to report the bill, its action would prove but a slight obstacle to consideration. A rule could be reported to discharge the committee from consideration and bring the bill back to the bouse. tee from consideration and bring the bill back to the house.

GOT THEIR GLOVES ON.

Administration Handles the Silver Question

With Great Care. Washington, Jan. 28.—It was con-sidered very significant that Mr. Springer's bill contained no mention of silver and suggestion was made that perhaps the omission was intended to permit concessions to Silver men. Mr. Springer openly avowed that that bill administration's and was drawn at the treasury department. It was earned from a source very close to the administration that the omission of the administration that the omission of any silver provision was intentional. The president has no objection, the member who gave this information said, to the provision for the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury and the seigniorage, but he did not care to make any recommendations to that effect with the understanding that if such an amendment was proposed the friends of the administration would make no

objection to it. The comptroller of the currency has de-clared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Five per cent, Stock Growers National bank of Miles City, Mont. 3-7 per cent, Spokane bank of Spokane, Wash.

HE SENDS GREETING

POPE LEO ADMONISHES THE FAITH-FUL IN AMERICA.

His Encyclical Adopts a More Intimate Tone Than Preceding Ones-Deals With the Matter of Satolli's Status-America Complimented Upon Liberality and Progressiveness-Donbts Expressed as to the Wisdom of the Divorcement of Church and State, as the Rule-Mar riage and Divorce.

Washington, Jan. 28.-Monsigneur Satolli today made public the long expected ensyclical from the pope. The ost important features related to the American delegate and his relations to the hierarchy in this country and also defining the pope's attitude concerning societies of working men.

The letter begins as follows: "To our venerable brethren, the arch-bishops and bishops of the United States of America, Leo XIII, pope.

"Venerable brethren: Health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of cean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing-chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world, yet have we now resolved to address you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause among you. To this we apply ourselves with the ut-most zeal and care; because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American nation, in which we plainly disern latent forces for the advancement alike of civiliza-tion and Christianty."

AS IN THE BEGINNING. The encyclical then refers to the in-terest felt by the pope in the recent American cellebration of the discovery

of America.

"The barks of Columbus carried not only the germs of mighty states but the principles of religion into remote regions beyond the seas. The first solicitude of Columbus was to plant the sacred emblems of the cross wherever had been solicitude of The results of the cross wherever had been solicitude of the cross wherever had been solicitude to the cross wherever had been solicitude to the cross wherever had been solicitude to the constant of the cross wherever had been solicitude to the constant of the cross where the cross w of America the sacred embiems of the cross wherever he disembarked. The very names given to American towns and rivers and mountains and lakes teach how the beginning were marked with the footprints of the Catholic church." The pope refers to the fact that the first bishop set by the apostolic authority over the American church began his labors when the great Washington was at the helm of the young republic. The well known familiar intercourse between these two men seems tercourse between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in amity with the Catholic church.

with the Catholic church.

"And not without cause," continues
the encyclical, "for without morality,
the state can never endure a truth
which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, preceived

and proclaimed.

"CATHOLICISM KEEPS PACE." The giant strides by which the republic is progressing is set forth and satisfaction isexpressed that Catholicism keeps pace with this progress. The extension of the ciergy and the establishment of pious societies, parochial schools and mutual aid associations is particularly commencial. tions is particularly commended. But while it is true that the church has pro-gressed under the republic, yet it would be erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the most desirable status of the church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for state and church to be, as

in America, dissevered and diverced.

The pope then sets forth the efforts he has made to first-the advancement of learning, second—the perfecting of methods in the management of church affairs. The first end led to the establish-

ment under apostolic authority of the Catholic university at Washington. It is urged that education cannot be com-plete which takes no notice of modern dence. In the keen competition of talent, Catholics ought not to be followers, but leaders.

The succes of the university in unit-

ing faith with learning is dwelt upon and special mention is made of the generosity of pious priests for permitt-ing the building of a hall of science and eiterature bearing his name (Mc-

The pope also refers to the beneficial results accruing from the third plenary ouncil at Baltimore

"DEADLY PEST OF DIVORCE. The encyclical then refers to the in-dissolubility of marriage and the deaddissolubility of marriage and the dead-ly pest of divorce. The evils of divorce are forcibly stated and the pope de-clares that divorce is as hostile to the state as to the family. As regards civil affairs it is urged that justice be culti-vated and the laws of the Gospel in-culcated, without which liberty itself may be pernicious. The virtue of tem-perance, the frequent use of the sacra-ments and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the republic laws and institutions of the republic

are also conjoined.

In conclusion the encyclical speaks of those who dissent in matter of faith and hopes that they will be at length restored to the embrace of the church. The pope refers to the Indians and negroes as offering a wide field for cul-

"Meanwhile as a presence of heaven-ly grace and a testimony of our benevolence, we most loving in the Lord, im-part to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people, our apostolic ediction Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 6th day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the seventeenth of our pontificate.

encyclical closes as follows

seventeenth of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII. CAME TO NO DECISION.

Mexican Government Not Ready With an Ultimatum.

City of Mexico, Jan. 28.-The president and cabinet were in secret session all day and until a late hour this evening and declined to divulge anything as to the nature of the conference. The only thing known positively is that nothing has yet been decided officially as to formulating Mexico's answer to the last note from Guatemala. It is reported that Minister of Finance Limatour will leave in the morning from Guadlejara, the capital of the state of Jalisco. What the object of the trip is, is not known, unless it be to confer with the state governor, regarding finances, it having been popularly reported here that the different states had pledged financial aid to the general government in the event or necessity for war. The government arsenal here is still working day and night. dent and cabinet were in secret session

NOT WHAT SHE USED TO BE. Description of Mary Anderson in Her Pres-

BULLETIN OF The Bichita Daily Eagle. SPREAD

Wichita, Tuesday, January 29, 1895

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; west win

1. President's Special Message to Congre Debs Conspiracy Trial is Opened. Pope Leo Issues an Encyclical Letter. Terrible Wreck on the Vandalia Line,

2. Race Decision That Fooled the Crowd. President Faure's Inaugural Message. Brooklyn Strike Slowly Fading Out.

3. Gold Exports Give Wheat a See President's Message Gives Stocks a Raise.

5. Review of Mrs. Lease's Strange Book. Appointees of Police Commission

6. Story of the Boom of Willow Green Grievance of the Models Against Triby.

7, When the Stars Fell One Summer

S. Nye Gives His Impressions of Senators the somewhat ethereal face have gone, and in their place we have a matronly woman with plump dairy-maid's cheeks."

DOUBLED TEAMS ON HIM. Pressure Brought to Hear on Turkish

Officials With Armenian Records. Constantinople, Jan. 28.—At the preliminary sitting of the committee to inquire into the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, the foreign delegates urged the suspension of Tahsin Fasha and the Vali of Bitlis, pending the course of the inquiry. The British French and Russian envoys urged the Turkish government to take the action required.

required.

Late this evening it was announced that Tahsin Pasha, one of the officials complained of by the foreign delegates with the Armenian commission, had upon the representations of three foreign envoys, previously referred to, been deprived of his post. He is provisionally succeeded by Eumer Bey, a member of the commission.

FACT REMAINS THE SAME. Armenian Patriarch Won't Say a Man's Out

of Jail When He's in-Vienna, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that Riza Pasha, the Turkish minister of justice, has returned to Monsignior Izmirlian, the Armenian patriarch, the letter which was recently sent to the minister of justice upon his taking possession of the partiarchate.

The minister of justice, in sending back this letter, has demanded the suppression of the portion relating to the imprisonment of the bishops of Moosh and other bishops.

hishops.

Monsignior Ismiriian, however, has re-turned the letter, declining to alter it on the ground that he could not distort the truth since the Moosh is still in prison.

HOW TO GO ABOUT IT.

Old Moneybags is Instructed as to Paying His Income Tax.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Commissioner
Miller, of the internal revenue bureau,
has prepared a notice, copies of which
will be posted in all the cities and will be posted in all the cities and towns throughout the country, notifying those who come within the provision of the income tax law of their duty in the premises. The law makes an appropriation of \$245,000 for carrying the act into effect and provides for the appointment of 300 additional deputy revenue collectors and ten additional revenue agents. The deputies will be appointed by the district collectors and the agents by Commissioner Miller, who will at once begin the allotment of who will at once begin the allotment of to preserve and solidify and establish the deputy collectors and the apportion. To that end tender to the appropriation. The deputies will not all be alloted at once

but only as the necessities of the work requires. After quoting the provisons of the law, the notice says:

It is the duty of all persons of lawful age, having an annual income of more than 13,500 to make and render a return on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, to the collector or deputy collector. 1895, to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside, the amount of their gains and income for the whole of the calendar year 1834, and all guardians, trustees and persons and corporations acting in any judi-ciary capacity shall make a like re-retrn for their wards or persons for whom they act.

Every corporation, company and as-sociation, both resident and foreign, doing business for profit in the United States shall make and render a return to the collector or deputy collector in the district where its principal office or place of business is situated, on or before the first day of March, 1895, on all of its business or profits for the while of the calendar year of 1894. Returns of persons shall be made on form No. 365, and of corporations on form No. 366. Said forms may be procured

of collectors on application. Penalties—If said returns are not made in the manner and time above stated, it is the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make the returns in the form prescribed and add the pen-alties prescribed by law thereto. The income tax is due and payable on

or before the first day of July, 1895, and on all taxes due and unpaid after that date, there shall be levied an ad-dition thereto of 5 per cent of the amount due and interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month from the time the same became due, as a penalty. Full instructions for making said re-turns are printed in blank form. (Signed). JOSEPH MILLER, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WHATEVER IT'S MADE OF.

Attorney General Rules That a Salary is a Salary. Washington, Jan. 28.—Attorney Olney has given an opinion to the secretary of war, holding that army and navy

officers come within the scope of the in-

A few weeks ago Secretary Lamont raised the question, whether, under this statute, officers of the army will be sub-ject to the tax where their incomes are about the \$4,000 limit by reason of allowances for headquarters and rations and mileage. The question has agitated the army and navy for some time and it was thought well to secure a legal opinion on the question.

In his opinion on the subject, the attorner general holds that the law holds

In his opinion on the subject, the at-forney general holds that the law holds to all sums above \$4,800, regardless of their character, and he states that pay-masters must deduct from the amount disbursed to officers on their individual account the tax of 2 per cent in all account the tax of 2 per cent in all cases where it aggregates the sum mentioned. The attorney general says his views are the same as those expressed by his predecessor in passing on the income tax offs64. It is expected that the war and navy department will issue regulations predicated on this opinion.

der of an Aged Widow. Sing Sing, Jan. 28.—David Hampto Description of Mary Anderson in Her Present Condition.

New York, Jan. 28.—Mary Anderson is very ill at Brighton, England, according to a letter received from that place today by Rudolph Aronson, of the Casino. The letter says: "Mary Anderson, who has just had a very serious illness, is here: (Brighton.) being whosed up and down the promessade in a bath chair. She is hoarded money, and it was for the purpose of getting the money that he committed the crime.

VANDALIA TRAIN PLUNGES DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

MANY ARE MANGLED

TWO DIE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY OF THEIR INJURIES.

TRAIN RUNNING AT FULL SPEED

ONLY WONDER THAT SO MANY PER-

SONS ESCAPED UNHURT.

Wounded Being Taken Care of by the People of the Vicinity-Between Thirty Persons Have Been Injured.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.-A terri-ble wreck, causing loss of life and naimed limbs, occurred at Contaville at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Vandalia train No. 20 due in this city at 2:35 was wrecked by the spreading of the rails. Two persons were killed almost instantly and from thirty to forty were seriously injured.

The train was running at full speed. It had just passed the town of Coatsville and was rounding a curve when the track spread. The private car of President R. W. McKeen, which was in the rear, jumped the track. This was followed by the parlor car and the ladies car. All went off the track, the two rear cars going down the embankment ten feet before the thain could be stopped. The smoker left the track but did not go over. The two rear cars caught fire but the flames were extinguished when the work of rescuing began. A man died soon after being taken from the car. In his pocket were found letters indicating that his name found letters indicating that his name was John W. Norton, manager of the Grand opera house at St. Louis. He was carried to a school house unconscious, and lived only a short time. Mr. W. S. Towers, Carthage, Mo., was carried from the car and died while being taken to the school house.

The injured were carried up the embankment to houses on the north side of the track and soon the townspeople and physicians gathered to give assistance.

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ance.

The injured are: Margaret Robbins, Indianapolis, injured about the face and breast, internal injuries; Ewing O. Whitting, Boston, bad cut over the left eye; Mrs. Ewing O. Whitting, Boston, injured about side and breast, seriously; S. Neugeon, Vigo, Texas, seriously hurt about the head, probably fatality; F. L. Wrap, hurt about the head, not seriously hurt about the head and internally injured Mrs. N. W. Ferguson, Terre Haute, right side, and internally injured; Mrs. D. Hudson, Grancastle, cut on right side of the head not serious; Gertrude Parish, four year or neastle, cut on right side of the head not serious; Gertrude Parish, four year old girl, Palestine, Ills, cut on side not serious; D. W. Mendshall, Torre Haute seriously cut, and fears of internal injuries; Lulu Shets, Indianapolis, badiy cut about knees; J. J. Lee, Mansfield, Ohio, leg mashed; John W. Cravens, editor Greencastle World, ribs broken and badly bruised about body; Mrs. Sela Seguin Wallace, Indianapolis, back hurt, not dangerous; Richard Larush, Brazil, Ind., head hurt; J. W Mitchell, Terre Haute, skull fractured; Mrs. Delft, Omaha, Neb., badly bruised; Joseph H. Dillon, New York, badly bruised and arm broken; L. W. D. Bebruised and arm broken; L. W. D. Be-bee, Paris, Ills. bruised about head; Frank Gukly, Washington, D. C. Pull-man car conductor, badly bruised; Mrs. Rothschild, Ogden, Utah, badly bruis-ed, Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Greencastie, Ind., hurt about the head; Mrs. Fescus, Terre Haute, ribs broken, internal in-junites; Andrew Johnson, Pullman rejunice; Andrew Johnson, Pullman reporter, right arm broken; Charles Jones, colored porter), Indianapolis, hurt in back; C. F. Carson, Elmira, N. Y. hip crushed and eye gouged out; C. Sherwood, Nyack, N. Y. shoulder tlade broken; W. I. Sherwood, Nyack, N. Y. one eye knocked out; C. H. Schmienmier, Evansville, Ind., hurt internally; Congressman Faris of the Eighth Indiana district, had cut over left eye. It is miraculous that so many escaped unhurt. The wrecking crew was sent to the scene and the track soon cleared. No cause is known for the wreck, only that the track spread.

Conductor W. Weise, in charge of the train had his arm broken in two places

train had his arm broken in two places. The engine and mail cars of the wreck-ed train arived in this city at 8 o'clock this evening but brought name of the dead or injured. Immediately an en-gine and two coaches were started back to the scene of the wreck to bring

hack to the scene of the wreck to bring in the wounded.

At the office of the Vandalia company here reports from the wreck are meagre. The wrecking train was sent for, President McKeen was reported on board, but the company had no advices that he was in any way injured.

All the persons injured in the wreck are being cared for by the people of Coatsville and physicians are in constant attendance.

stant attendance. DEE TO A FAMILY ROW.

Daniel Hardwich Kills His Brother-in-Law and Theo Spicides. Hansas City, Jan. 28—A special from Mexico, Mo., says: Daniel Hardwick went to the house of James Ward four miles south of there. A few words passed between them when Hardwick passed between them who make a shot Ward three times in the heart with apetol. He died instantly. Hardwick ran down the road a short distance and shot himself in the head. He died in a few hours. Hardwick and Ward were bruthers in law and the killing is supposed to have resulted from a family row which occurred a family row which occurred. from a family row which occurred a

BOB PLEADS NOT GULLIT. Arraigned for Manelaughter and Pier Under Ten Thousand Dollar Bond.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Robert Fitzsimmons, accompanied by his attorney, E. M. Friend of New York, reached this city today and appeared before Justice Vant in the court of oyer and terimer to answer the charge of manslaughter for killing Con Riordan. He pleded not guilty and was held in 115.000 ball.

The case will probably not be tried until the March term of court. Meanwhile his attorney will fight for a dis-

while his attorney will fight for a dis-missal of the indictment Fitzsimmons will remain in Syracuse until Thurs-day and will then rejoin his theatrical

The attorney general has rendered a mison at the request of the accretary of the interior, holding that a person who has remixed the full number of artes of lard allowed impler the pre-emption law cannot also enter an additional law area under the humanism law, of vice versa. The question is one of great importance in the administration of land laws and involven the stability of titles accorded under those law.

empany at Ht. Louis.